Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/07/24: CIA-RDP80T00246A065900040001-6 *CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and TM; the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. 50X1-HUM S-E-C-R-E-T NO FOREIGN DISSEM 50X1-HUM COUNTRY Rumania **REPORT** SUBJECT Miscellaneous Military DATE DISTR. 17 December 1962 Information NO. PAGES 50X1-HUM REFERENCES RD DATE OF 50X1-HUM INFO. PLACE & 50X1-HUM DATE ACQ. FIELD REPORT NO. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. reports containing information on the following: 50X1-HUM Emergency Mobilization of Reserve Army Personnel in 50X1-HUM Training of Academic Reserves as Signal Corp Officers. 50X1-HUM Antiaircraft Early Warning (OILA) Unit at Craiova 50X1-HUM Distribution of attachment: 50X1-HUM Army: For retention 50X1-HUM S-E-C-R+E-T 50X1-HUM NO FOREIGN DISSEM X AIR X NSA (Note: Washington distribution Indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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50X1-HUM

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Fraining of Academic Reserves as Signal Compu Officers	
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l. The students who enrolled in the Eucharest Faculty of Electronics in 1951 (that is, the class of 1956) received their Academic Reserves training in the Signal Corps. In the currer of 1953, after they had completed two years of work in the Faculty of Electronics, they were called up for 45 days of training with a Signal Corps regiment in Buzau, apparently called "Foriannial 112 Radio," where they received basic training and were tought the rudiments of military communications. The same students again received Signal Corps training in the summer of 1955, when they were attached to a Signal Corps regiment in Someseni and studied the A-7-A, RBM-1 and RAF sets. After the students had completed that second training period, reserve booklets were issued to them as Signal Corps officers, and the numbers of two military trades were marked in the booklets: 42 and 43, which signified, respectively, "tactical officer for line communications" and "tactical officer for wireless communications."

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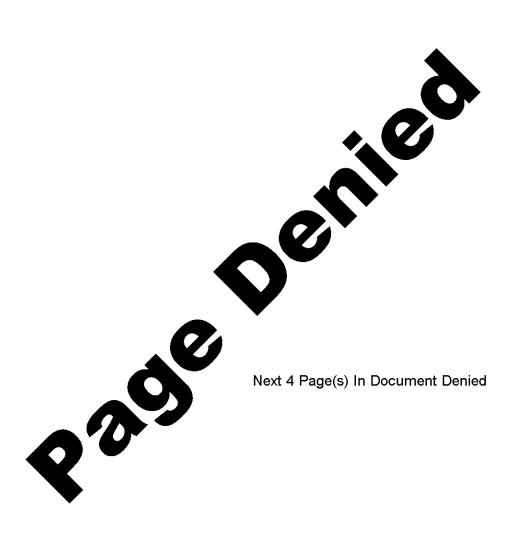
2.

Some of the students with reserve bocklets marked as indicated above were called up for reserve military service in the summer of 1956, after they had graduated from the Faculty of Electronics.

They were again assigned to the Signal Corps regiment at Buzau, where they spent a month studying the maintenance of RAF, REM, and A-7-A sets, telephone switchboards, and other line communications equipment. The numbers of two new military trades were then noted in the reserve booklets of those who successfully completed the course: 156 and 157, which signified, respectively, "line communications engineer" and "wireless communications engineer."

Persons trained in those two military trades were authorized to command workshops for the repair of communications equipment. Such workshops were called RATS (Atelier Remarchii Material de Transmisiumi).

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COUNTRY:	Rumenia	
SUBJECT:	Emergency Mobilization of Rein 1958	eserve Army Personnel
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1. On 7 October 1958, the mobilization offices in Bucharest sent orders to certain reserve personnel under their competence, particularly officers, for an immediate call-up. The orders were dispatched to the reservists' places of work and, in cases where reservists had changed their places of work and had not so notified the mobilization office, to their homes. This process continued throughout that night, and the next morning, i.e. on 8 October, there were several dozen men at the offices; most of these men had small suit-cases with them, but others had come empty-handed, directly from their jobs. The men were strictly forbidden to leave the offices without permission until that ovening, when they were driven, in civilian trucks, to the northern railroad station of Bucharest. The contingent, numbering about 70 to 80 men, mostly officers, entrained for Constanta aboard a reserved coach. In the morning, they reached

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the Palas railroad station, which was then a secondary depot for Constanta through which very little traffic passed, and was then driven by truck to a camp in Viilo Noi, south of the city.

At the Viile Noi camp, the mon from Bucharest met reservists from 2. Constanta and the Dobrogca region who had been mobilized in exactly the same manner. Together with the stragglers who arrived during the days following 9 October, the contingent formed a unit of battalion strongth. The camp was that of a cadred unit called "Companie M. A." (i.e. a rachine gun and artillery company), whose headquarters had been posted there permanently, and which was responsible for the sector of coastal defense installations between Agigea and Vasila Roaita. Although the reservists had brought the unit up to battalion strength, the sector was not enlarged. All its emplacements were built of concrete, were camouflaged, and remained locked until the contingent moved into them; some were in fields and orchards in uninhabited areas, while others were virtually in the backyards of private homes in the villages. A number of positions which were 50X1-HUM contained artillery pieces kept in place permanently, but the machine guns were stored in the

kept in place permanently, but the machine guns were stored in the armory of the camp until the beginning of the maneuvers.

3. The battalion consisted of two companies of machine guns

one artillery

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company, an engineers company, a signals company, and a headquarters platoon. The engineers company was charged with the maintenance of the positions. Its members cleared away the earth from the entrances,

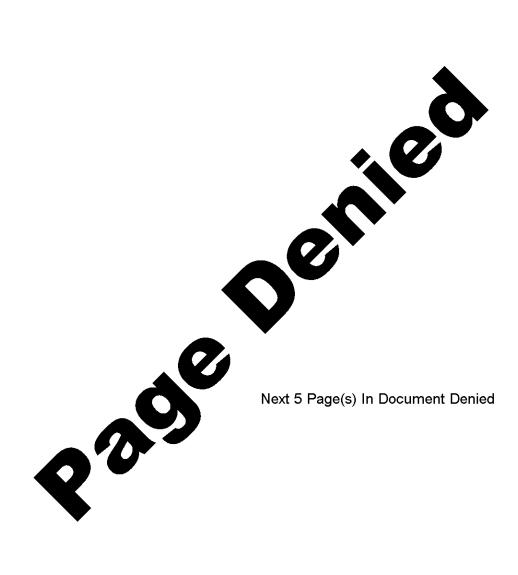
repaired the camouflage, and laid electric lines and water pipes to them. The signals company consisted of a radio platoon for temporary telephone lines, a platoon for permanent telephone lines (i.e. for those lines that were subsequently left behind), and a workshop for repairing communications equipment, which was manned by one officer and five enlisted men. There were some A-7-A sets, but most of the radio sets held by the company were of the RBM-1 type.

- For about one week, the reservists were drilled in the operation of their respective equipment (the radios, machine guns, guns, otc.) within the camp grounds. At the end of this period, a stand-by order was received and, shortly thereafter, the battalion was ordered to take up its positions along the chore in preparation for repelling . an invasion from the sea. Several hours later, after the engineers company had opened up the positions, the positions were occupied by the battalion's machine gun and artillery companies, whose members remained in them for a week. Ho other military forces were seen in the sector during this period except units of the Rumanian Navy, which were observed sailing parallel to the coastline. Although much firing and other noises of battle were heard by members of the battalion, they themselves hardly fired a shop, possibly because some of their positions were deep in inhabited areas. At the end of this second week, the battalion was informed that the defending forces had succeeded in repelling the invasion and, therefore, it could leave the positions, which were then locked and camouflaged as they had been previously.
- 5. It had taken about 42 hours to equip and arm the battalion at the beginning of the maneuvers, using supplies from the emergency stores

when issued and had been classed as top quality; after it was returned to the stores, it was downgraded to at least second class. Shoes and clothing to fit the reservists were generally obtainable, and in only one case in the entire battalion was a soldier excused from the maneuvers because of unsuitable equipment; there were no boots in his size. The reserve officers received the same supplies as the reserve enlisted men, except the officers were issued field rank insignia printed inconspicuously on their shoulders boards. No beds were distributed, and all members of the battalion slept on straw which had been brought in expressly for this purpose; a few officers, however, managed to procure beds. There were no problems regarding rations, and all administrative problems which arose were dealt with efficiently. That everything had been considered beforehand and prearranged was obvious.

- 6. Before the battalion was disbanded, it was visited by officers from the divisional headquarters responsible for that region. These officers expressed satisfaction with the conduct of the maneuvers, including the mobilization procedure and the logistic aspects of the exercise, and compared this experience with a similar one that had taken place a year before. The 1957 maneuvers, which apparently had been held in the Moldova region and had been the first since World War II, had also included an emergency mobilization of reserve personnel, but were considered a complete failure.
 - 7. The reservists were returned by train and trucks from Constanta to the 50X1-HUM

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COUNTRY	: Rumania		• . •
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	Unit at Chalova		
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•	apart, but in prominent positions with unobstructe	d views. Each post	
	was surrounded by a barb of wire fence about 150 r	meters long. Within	
•	the fence, there was a wooden tower five or six m	eters high and under-	
•	ground bunkers, which served as signal rooms, li	ving quarters, and	
	a kitchen (the men did their own cooking). Each p	ost was usually	
	manned by six or seven mon, including a sergeant	, a corporal or	
	lance-corporal, and four of five privates, who me	n served as observers	
	from sunrise to sunset. The observer at the top of	of the tower was	• •
	equipped with an azimuth chart and binoculars; he		
,	height, and type of sighted aircraft to the bunker t		• • •
	tube. This information was then transmitted, usu		
:	morse code, to unit headquarters. Decause of their virtual isolation,		
	the observation posts were sometimes equipped with mules for transport		
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and co	nmunication purposes.	
Only to	o radar sets were known	to be operated by the unit: 50X1-
one at	Bechet and the other at Corlatel	(Vinju Mare District). The 50X1-HUM
Corlat	l station was the more importan	at of the two, containing about 50X1-HUN
10 mob	le radar sets mountod	i on
trucks	which had been fitted with YAC:	GI-type antennas.
		each was known to have 50X1-HUM
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done some 10,000 kilometers. Apparently, a radar set located at Craiova airfield was also subordinate to the unit.

3. The coordination center of the observation posts and radar stations was located at unit headquarters in Craiova. The center consisted of a large room housing five radio sets (with telephones for emergency purposes), each of which was connected to a number of observation posts that continuously reported aircraft movements in the area. As it was received, the information was noted on a large map of Rumania by a duty officer.

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communications with Bucharest were carried out through another exchange, apparently located at Craiova airfield. The coordination center functioned continuously throughout the day and night and was manned in four-hour shifts.

- At every alert, the commander of the unit and his deputy hurried to

 Craiova airfield so that they could be in constant contact with the

 headquarters in Bucharest and could coordinate interceptor activities.
- 5. The entire motor transport of unit headquarters consisted only of four supply trucks, two motorcycles for dispatch riders, and a car